arms. But how mention the Italian war without speaking of its consequences—the emancipation of a great nation, the unity of a country! He would not bring forward the name of Italy before the Senate. Thence his reticence. This passing over of that war involved a similar silence on the Crimean expedition. The commercial reforms have raised objections in the country from Interested parties, but M. Devienno does not name them. Yet they are the cause of our wealth, and to them we are indebted for increased communications and relatively cheap bread. Neither were the amnesties forgotten; but the writer, although he does not blame that unconditional generosity, did not think it necessary to attach

cheap bread. Neither were the amnesties forgotten, but the writer, although he does not blame that unconditional generosity, did not think it necessary to attach any great importance to it. He does not consider them as the preface of a new liberal regime. For me they are a pledge for a policy which, commencing by such acts, must develop itself. Noblesse oblige! I regret those omissions. The historian who shall write of the Second Empire will speak of those four points as its chief titles of glory. That silence is most unfortunate; it reminds me of an inscription I once saw at Venice: "God preserve me from my friends, i will look after my enemies myself." I now touch on what I will call the five things wanting in the Senatus Consultum. The first refers to the question of ministerial responsibility, on which discussion is exhausted. The cause is pleaded, and judgment has now to be given. We are in presence of a people sometimes logical to excess, but the fact of the Emperor being alone accountable for all the acts of the Government does not exclude a palpable, practical, and daily secondary responsibility of the Ministers. The Ministers, hitherto responsibility of the Ministers. The Ministers, hitherto responsibility of the Ministers. The Ministers, hitherto responsible administratively, become so politically; they were so individually, and are so cellectively; but to whom! What I find in the various articles on this subject is vague, while everybody might have been so easily

whom? What I find in the various articles on this sub-ject is vague, while everybody might have been so easily satisfied by the insertion of the simple phrase—the Min-isters are responsible to the Chambers. The President—And to the country. Prince Napoleon—To the country represented by the Chambers.

eriment has entered; let it persevere. [Applause.]

HENRI ROCHEFORT ON THE EMPEROR.

In the Rappel of September 1, Henri Rochefort compares the Emperor to the lion tamer, Lucas. He says: For eighteen years we have seen a master standing alone in the cage of the animals which he subdued. Not only did they not attempt to bite him, but they licked his hands and feet, and showed the most abject submission. Sometimes without any particular reason, and merely to prove to the spectators the absolute extent of his authority, he would stir them up with a red-hot iron, and they timidly received the correction. He would make them go through the most humiliating exercises; he would tease and defy them, tread upon them, and use them as solas and carpets. This went on so long that, seeing how much he was feared by his beasts, he brought himself to fancy that they loved, him. At length, full of confidence, he said to his wife, we are now in a splendid position. We are rich, more especially as I have taken care to invest money in England in case of a rainy day. These lions and tigers, which nobody ever succeeded in taming, fear me, and do whatever I pleass. I have so ill-used them, so knocked them about in public, without the slightest resistance, that I can be quite sure of their docility. I will now take my son into the cage, so that the animals may get used to him; and the business, in case of my death, will go on as heretofore. Just at this moment the beasts, supposed to be tamed, rushed upon their master, and bit him grievously in 116 places.

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

TEXT OF THE BISHOPS' RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions of the Irish Cath-

olic Bishops on Education and the land question, were

published in Dublin on Sept. 2:

published in Dublin on Sept. 2:

"The Catholic Archbishops'and Bishops of Ireland assembled at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Wednesday, the 18th of Angust, 1860, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen presiding, deem it their duty to place on record at this important crisis the following resolutions respecting the education and land questions:

"I They reiterate their condemnation of the mixed system of education, whether primary, intermediate, or university, as grievously and intrinsically dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic youth; and they declare that to Catholics ouly, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, can the teaching of Catholics be safely intrusted. Fully relying on the love which the Catholics of Ireland have ever cherished for their ancient faith, and on the fliaid sebedicage they have uniformly manifested toward their

HENRI ROCHEFORT ON THE EMPEROR.

groes) with four Americans about him, and using

the Spanish words-A de lante (forward). Derecho (to

the right). Patria y Libertad-and taking the lead he

induced them to follow him through the woods, going

the right flank, and advancing steadily. The Span-

iards, at least 300 strong, actually gave way, but made

another stand after awhile. Encouraged by our

success we made at them again in the same manner,

for it was that or destruction, and we again were

fortunate. The Spaniards had breech-loaders (Pea-

body) and fired rapidly; possibly they exhausted

their ammunition. At any rate, they gave

way, left their encampment in our posses-

sion, and hastened to their boats. Hoping to

take them in the rear, Gen. Jordan procured a

guide in one of the officers, who misled him

from cowardice, otherwise we would have fallen

upon them in their retreat and have done them great

mischief. Nevertheless we had reason to be delighted

with the result-the escape from supreme disaster!

As Gen. Jordan had directed the place had been ac

tually occupied by a small force of Americans and for-

fified two days before. A Cuban colonel who was

to support them went off, and the enemy

fell upon the Americans the day before ar drove

them away, so we had to fight them behind our

own works. Excuse this hurried scrawl, for I have

to time to be coherent or choice in my phrases. We are here at Bijarru, in the interior, organizing what

is named the Army of the East, which Gen. Jordan

commands. It consists of three divisions of Holguin.

St. Jago de Cuba, and Bayamo. There are plenty of

men here ready and anxious to bear arms. All the

people are in Revolution. Nothing could be better

than the spirit of these people. It is a superb

country and worth fighting for too! Here in the

hills where I write the climate is de-

licious-not warm at all, as I apprehended-for

I am wearing woolen pants all the while. The land

is rich beyond anything I ever saw. I have seen a

Spanish account of the affair at El Ramon on the

16th May-a most amusing and transparently false

account. They beat 200 Americans, they say, with

120 men; captured all; put 160 to death, and went

away triumphantly. Our losses were 12 killed, in-

cluding four negroes and one officer, with two offi-

THE GENERAL SITUATION-PRESIDENT CESPEDES

DESCRIBED.

arrived frem Cuba, the following facts have been elicited

in a conversation with our reporter. He reports that

he had seen the most of the Cuban chiefs-viz., Jordan,

Marcano, Maximo, Gomez, Figureola, Hernandez, Per-

alta, Perdomo, Marmol, Hall, Vicente Garcia, Rubal-

calva, and others. These officers and their commands

Santo, and trinidad.

Reporter—About how many Cuban troops are in this Department!

Answer—It is very difficult to form a correct estimate upon this point. Some of the leaders claim that all the people are with the insurgents. It is even maintained that there are 25,000 men armed and ready to take up arms. Constant fighting is going on between the Cubans and Spaniards, and the latter are greatly exercised over this field of operations—should the whole of this population get armed, then all Spanish interests would be speedily ruined. This is the region where the great sugar estates are located, and in order to their being well protected, detachments of volunteer militia have been assigned to the respective ingenies. The insurgents are divided into small bodies of 20 or 30 each. They go about from one estate to another, and burn and destroy everything coming within their reach which pertains to the enemy. Perhaps the armed forces of the patriots here would food up 5,000 men. It may be stated positively that they would not in any event, fail below 2,500 or 3,000. According to my best judgment there are some 28,000 armed men of the insurgents in the field. Of this number there are not above two-thirds of the whole equipped for service as they should be.

Reporter—What are the yiews of these officers with

should be.

Reporter—What are the views of these officers with reference to the best plan of operations?

Answer—It is to harass and annoy the enemy as much as possible. For the moment shey cannot take, as often as they would, the offensive. Whenever this has been done, in nearly every instance, they have surprised and beaten the Spaniards. They are expecting other arms and munitions of war; when received, the intention is to attack the Government troops at every point, and annihilate their columns. Hitherto, for want of the necessary arms and equipments, the patriot generals have been

Reporter-About how many Cuban troops are in this

From Dr. W. C. Tincker, who has recently

cers and eight men wounded.

Vol. XXIX No. 8,874.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE COTTON DEPRESSION.

LOWDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1869. There was a large meeting of the cotton merchants spinners, and manufacturers, at Manchester, last evening, for the purpose of considering the condition of the trade in Lancashire. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted. One of the latter asserted that it was expedient to form an association to urge Parhament to grant an inquiry into the causes of the depressed state of capital and labor. It was also reselved to hold a series of public meetings in the principal towns of England. The want of reciprocity, the French treaty, and the system of American infports and English exports, were generally condemned. THE FENIANS.

The Pall-Pall Gazette to-day maintains that the argument against granting pardons to the Fenians on the ground of prodence is as strong as the argument upon the question of justice. There can be only two constructions put upon such an act, both mischievous. One class will regard it as an act of cowardice, and the other as the inauguration of a career of rev-

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 15. 1869. The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was a full attendance. A protest against the act of Disestabhishment was passed by a unanimous vote. A scheme for the formation of a church body, consisting of 124 representatives, was submitted.

> FRANCE. THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. The Emperor presided to-day at the Council of Ministers. The official journals announce that the health of the Emperor is restored. La Patrie states that the Empress will leave again for the East on the

> GERMANY. TELEGRAMS FOR AMERICA.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. In consequence of restrictions of the French Atlantic Cable Company, the Federal Telegraph Administration of the North German States has resolved to forward all telegraphic dispatches for America via Valentia, without exception.

SWITZERLAND.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS.

BASLE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. The International Workingmen's Congress convened in this city yesterday. A large number of delegates are present. Congratulatory letters and dispatches from all parts of Europe and North America have been received. A letter from the German workmen of New-York City, regretting their inability to send a delegate, and a communication from the National Labor Union of the United States were read. Mr. Cameron, an American delegate, made a long speech, and invited the delegates to attend the National Labor Congress to be held at Cincin-

PARAGUAY.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-ACTIVE OPE-RATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. Advices have been received from Paraguay to the 9th of August, via Rio Janeiro. The Provisional Government had been established at Asuncion. It consisted of three members, Messrs. Reduya, Suraga, and Virrela. The allies had commenced active operations. The Count d'Eu had carried two Paraguayan fortifications, and occupied Velenzuela. Gen. Osario menaced Penebuy, and Gen. Barreto had commenced a flank movement on Ascurra. The Brazilian fleet attacked Penebuy and Lapucy, and took many prisoners. Reënforcements from Matto Grosso and from the Argentine States had arrived. News of a general attack on the last stronghold of Lopez was expected.

RUSSIA.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL-COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. The report is repeated that the Czar has forbidden the attendance of Russian bishops at the Œcumenical Council. Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted by inundations in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, Siberia, The wires are prostrated for miles, and many stations have been destroyed.

ITURKEY AND EGYPT.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. A rumer is in circulation that a conference will be proposed on the Torco-Egyptian question, Russia and Prussia maintain an attitude of reserve, and the other Powers are not disposed to accept the proposal, because they regard the question as merely a matter of the internal administration of Turkey.

SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE

FRENCH SENATE. On Sept. 1, in the discussion on the Senatus-Consultum, Prince Napoleon spoke as follows: Before examining the Senatu sConsultum, I think my duty requires me to express my gratitude to the Sovereign who, en a time of profound peace, commences the transformation of the Empire of personal authority, to use the expression of our honorable President, into one of liberal deas. I approve the present measures; but I do not think it goes far enough, and I should like to see other provisions introduced into it. In the first place, and to clear the ground for discussion, I am anxious to affirm my entire and complete devotedness not only to the Emperor, but also to his son. [Loud applause.] I understand, better than any one, that my in-terest as well as my affections are indissolubly

peror, but also to his son. [Loud applause.] I understand, better than any one, that my interest as well as my affections are indissolubly bound up in the Empire. [Hear, hear,] My personal vanity might be gratified, I admit, by what is now going on, as for a long time peat I had been a partisan of the present transformation. I had also asked for the liberty of the Press and the right of meeting long before they were conceded, in principle at least, by the letter of the 19th of Jan., 1861. I am happy to see the Senate new called on to accomplish a Parliamentary reform of great importance, but I regret to see that body and the committee namifiest in the work a certain feeling of hesitation and of want of confidence. They seem to approve rejuctantly and to make reserves. [Movement.]

M. de Maupas—Such, Monseigneur, are not the sentiments of the committee. Indevement.]

The President—Nor of any of its members.

Prince Napoleon—That at least is the spirit and tendency of the report; and when the country sees an examination accompanied with so much reticence, and made with so little ardor, it may feel uneasy, and inwardly doubt whether in reality these reforms are desirable. As for myself, I accept them unreservedly. I believe the co-existence of the Empire with liberty to be perfectly possible, and those men who think that it is not are themselves as irreconcilable as they maintain those two words to be. Liberty may be for a time eclipsed, but it is a beacon toward which all civilized nations are tending, and France has a right to count herself among the number. Those men who look upon the present reforms as contrary to the principles of the Empire are enemies of the Gwernment; those who consider them as an experiment only are equally dangerous. I would have the empire of personal authority burn its abecance is a second to a second the second to a contrary to the principles of the Empire are in the fornor, and that enward march belongs to the men and abandon all ideas of receding. The art of government, and the writ

NEW-YORK. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

in a state of irreconcilable hostility to her? What was the Constitution of 1815 but an imitation of that of our neighbors? But I do not object to likerty because it exists in England. It is of all times and of all countries. As to the question of opportuneness, we are told that the changes may be good, but that they should have been accomplished gradually. The advice is no doubt good, but that is a question of degree and not of principle. Our Constitution has been often modified, but on the initiative of the Sovereign, and because it was not perfect. In the same scuse the Scuatus Consultum pleases me, but I should have liked to see it go further, as in two or three years you will be forced to resume the work to complete it. I would wish that everything reasonable should be done, as by that means all fresh desires would be forestalled—at least all that are practicable at present—for there will ever be new demands; and let us not complain if there are. An opposition is a stimulant to a Government; it is the salt of politics. Allow me to quote a remark of a statesman whose talents I recognize without sharing his ideas. He said; "You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them." [Laughter.] And I believe that anything may be done with despotism except to make it last. [Movement.] The principal of the changes being accepted, what method should have been followed? On that point I approve the mode adopted by the Government. Two courses were open—a plebiscite or a Scnatus Consultum. Certain men, deceived by appearances, were in favor of the former; as for myself, I am entirely opposed to it. I do not approve of plebiscite; they are only a semblance of democracy. If the Emperor has a right to appeal directly to the people he should exercise if rarely, perhaps never; it is a sheet annohor, the last stage before revolution. I admit that the nation may be consulted in exceptional circumstances on a clearly defined subject—peace or war, for instance; but the question must be clear and simple, and I ask you, gentlemen, pasters, the Bishops call upon the clergy and the laity of their respective fischs to oppose by every constitutional means the extension or perpetuation of the mixed system, whether by the creation of new institutions, by the maintenance of old ones, or by changing Trainty College, Dublin, into a mixed college.

"II. At the same time they recognize the right, as well as the duty, of Catholic parents to procure as far as possible for their children the advantages of a good secular education. Justice demands that Catholic youth should enjoy endowments and all other privileges on terms of perfect equality with the youth of other persuasions, without which equality in the matter of education religious equality cannot be said to have any real existence.

"III. The Bishops, without any wish to interfere with the rights of persons of a different denomination, demand for Catholics Catholic education, which alone is consonant to their religious principles.

"III. The Bishops, without any was any demand for Catholics Catholic education, which alone is consonant to their religious principles.

"IV. The assembled prelates, learning with pleasar, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's present adviser, to legislate for Ireland in accordance with the wishes of its people—and of this they have given good carnest—trust that the distinguished statesman now at the head of the Gevernment will, with the aid of his able colleagues, give to Irish Catholics a complete system of secular education based upon religion; for it alone can be in keeping with the feelings and requirements of the vast majority of the nation.

"V. As regards higher education, since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University for 20 years, and have it still, the Catholic Decople of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University.

"VI. But should Her Majesty's Government be un willing to increase the number of universities in this country, the Bishops declare that religious equality can not be realized unless the degrees, endowments, and other privileges enjoyed by their fellow subjects of a different religion be piaced within the reach of Catholics in the fullest sense of equality. The injustice of denying to them a participation in those advantages, except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration that, while they contribute their share to the public funds for the support of educational institutions from which conscience warms them away, they have, moreover, to tax themselves for the education of their children in their own colleges and university.

"VII. Should it please Her Majesty's Government, therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing [University arrangements, and to establish one National University in this kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to hem and that in such university, or annexed to it—

"(a) They shall have a

low-subjects.

"(c) That the examinations and all other details of university arrangement be free from every influence hattle to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented by Agrange or other supreme university body.

tile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate or other supreme university body by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic Bishops, prests, and people of Ireland.

"VIII. The Bishops also declare that the Catholics of Ireland are justly entitled to their due proportion of the public funds hitherto set apart for education in the Roya and other endowed schools.

"IX. The Bishops furthermore declare that a settle ment of the university question, to be complete and at the same time in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic people of Ireland, must include the rearrangement of the Queen's Colleges on the denominational principle.

"X.—Finally, the Bishops of Ireland, deeply sympathizing with the sufferings of their faithful flocks, believe that the settlement of the land question is essential to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom. They recognize the rights and the duties of landfords. They claim, in the same spirit, the rights, as they recognize the duties, of tenants. They believe that the comparative destitution, the chronic discontent, and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland are at this period of her history to be attributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. Therefore, in the interest of all classes, they carriestly hope that the responsible advisers of the Crown will take this most important subject into immediate consideration, and propose to Parliament such measures as may restore confidence, stimulate industry, increase national wealth, and lead to general union, contentment, and happiness.

"The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at

union, contentment, and happiness."
"The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of all the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held at Maynooth, on the 18th of August of the

present year 1869. "† PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Chairman."

OF CABRAL. gives a report of a battle on the plains of San Juan on the landing, where we had on the same morning fought

EX-MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES-POP-ULARITY OF MR. BASSETT.

isters are responsible to the Chambers.

The President—Almo of the country

The President—They are so.

M. Boinvilliers—It is so provided.

Prince Napoleon—No; it is not, and it ought to be, for no doubt should exist on the subject. I have another defect to point out, and it concerns the origin and composition of the Senate. I desire for this Chamber a thorough participation with the other in the legislative power. Apprehensions entertained by some persons as to the future have been spoken of. Well in my eye, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the horizon, it is the danger yel, if a black spot exists on the presence of a Cesar. I should present the spot exists of the danger yell and it is the danger yell and yell [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] HATTI, Sept. 8 .- The story lately circulated that an attempt was made to assassinate the Hon. G. H. Hollister, ex-Minister to Bayti, at his residence near Hollister, ex-Minister to Hayti, at his residence near Port-au-Prince, and that threats had also been made against the life of Mr. Bassett, turns out to be totally under their officers completely demoralized and founded with regard to the latter. Of the former the particulars are given in a letter received at this port from Port-au-Prince, dated the 9th of August and upon the best authority. It appears that Mr. Hollister engaged a carpenter to make some repairs at his residence, near Port-au-Prince and while so employed on the six his, for the outposts on horseback, he became a mark best authority. It appears has at his residence, near carponter to make some repairs at his residence, near Port-au-Prince, and while so employed on the 8th ult. for Mr. Hollister, a dispute arose between them, resulting m Mr. Hollister striking the man with a stick. The carpenter used threatening language, and proceeded with his work. In the evening, true to his menace, while passing Mr. Hollister with a hatchet or something of the kind in his hand, he struck at Mr. Hollister's head, no doubt with the lutention of killing him; but, fortunately, the blow was well spent before reaching him, and made only a scalp wound, which was not attended with any particular danger. Mr. Bassett, so far from his life having been threatened, enjoys the confidence of the people. The attempt on Mr. Hollister's life had no political bearing, and was entirely of a domestic character.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15 .- Prince Arthur arrived at oon to-day, and was received at Queen's Wharf by the officers of the garrison, the City corporation, and a guard of honor. Salutes were fired from Durham terrace and the citadel. An address was read, to which the Prince made a brief reply. He will leave for Montreal on Mon-

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE OHIO RIVER. CINCINNATI, Sept. 15 .- The steamer Phantom, an Evansville and Cairo packet, on her down trip, exploded her boilers at 10 o'clock this morning at the foot of Cumberland Island, near Paducah, Ky. George Nicholson, the first clerk, and five or six other persons were killed and many were wounded. The boat and cargo are

INHUMAN TERATMENT OF A STEAMBOAT EM PLOYE.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.-The case of Frank Mooney against the owners of the steamer Flash for damages for outrageous treatment at the for damages for outrageous treatment at the hands of John Garrett, the mate of the steamer, is now before Justice Jecks. When Mooney's account of his sufferings was first published no confidence twas placed in lit, but the evidence in the case discloses the fact that the outrages committed by Garrett are almost upprocedented. What was thought a grossly exaggerated story seems to have failen short of the facts in the case. Garrett will probably be tried before the United States Court. fore the United States Court.

THE HUMBOLDT ANNIVERSARY AT NEW-HAVEN. NEW-HAYEN, Conn., Sept. 15 .- The Germans of this city and vicinity celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Humboldt, yesterday, with a large process of the birth of Humboldt, yesterday, with a large proces-sion in the morning, exercises at Miller's Garden in the afternoon, and a dance in the evening. The Yale Scien-tifle School was elaborately decorated, and when the pro-cession reached the building it came to a hait, and Prof. Lyman made a short address. At the Garden so cration in English was delivered by Prof. D. C. Gilman of Yale and one in German by H. Zeigel. The exercises were generally participated in by the scientific men of the city. Many private residences were decorated in honor of the occasion.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH MAN-SLAUGHTER.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 14.-The Coroner's Jury, convened for the investigation of the late accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, four miles east of Cambridge, have found engineer John Knight and conductor Samuel Gregg guilty of maniaughter, and warrants have been issued for their arrest. The verdict has created considerable excitement among railroad menhere.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION IN MAINE. LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15 .- The State Sabbath LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15.—The State Sabbath School Convention organized this atternoon by the choice of the Hon. G. H. Pilisbury, President; the Hon. John J. Perry, Ell Jones, W. H. Walker. E. Knowkton, and the Rev. S. R. Fay, Vice-Presidents, and the usual number of secretaries. The attendance of Sabbath-School workers is very large. The Rev. E. G. Eggleston of Chicago and the Rev. Mr. Vincent of New-York addressed the Convention. This evening two mass meetings will be held.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 15.—A man named Albert J. Gould has been arrested here on the charge of having committed forgeries to the extent of \$100,000 in Monroe County, N. Y. A preliminary examination took place before the police magistrate to-day, and the person

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS' EXCURSION. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 .- The California THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. PRIM URGING SUBJUGATION.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. Gen. Prim was accompanied by Silvela and Olozoga on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood that the Cuban question was discussed at the interview. Gen. Prim is well satisfied with his reception. He will return to Madrid on Saturday next.

MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869. The Imparcial says Gen. Prim has sent a telegraphic lispatch to the Government here declaring that he will hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrec-

THE THREATENED RECOGNITION-REPORTED OB-JECTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS. MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869.

The journals of this city assert that the Government recently sent a circular letter to the great Powers of Europe respecting the note from Mr. Sickles, the American Minister, on the subject of the recognition of Cuba, and that replies favorable to the rights of Spain have been received from England, France, and Austria.

GEN. SICKLES NOT AUTHORIZED TO MAKE DE-

MANDS.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained from trustworthy source that Gen. Sickles was not authorized to make any demand upon the Spanish Government; he was instructed merely to act discreetly, out with earnestness as a mediator between that power and the Cubans on the basis already published for the independence of the island. Leading members of the Government favor the proposition; but are not free, at present, to finally accept of it.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FILIBUSTERS. Boston, Sept. 15 .- Twenty-six alleged Cuban filibusters, including George Brown and Henry Hart, the leaders, were brought from New-Bedford to-day and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hallett, charged with being engaged in a military expedition against Spain in violation of the neutrality law. Brown and Hart, who belonged to New-York, were held in \$2,000 bail, and the others in \$500 each, for trial. All were committed to jail.

THE AMERICANS IN CUBA. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] BIJARRU, Cuba, June 1 .- I don't know how soon this may reach you, but I shall proceed to give you account of events here. We have already had two severe fights with the Spaniards. The first was on Sunday, May 16, near our place of landing; the other the following Thursday, 20 miles in the interior. After landing, we were three days without any Cubans coming to aid us, for it so happened our pilot brought us to the least inhabited part of the island, and when they did come they brought no carts, only a few oxen and some wretched ponies, with only 160 men. of course unarmed. With such resources, and so large a cargo to dispose of, our task was very much like the labors of Hercules. What we could do we did-that is, move our arms and ammunition out of sight of any ship-of-war. But while thus engaged, with the men unavoidably scattered over several miles between the landing and our depot, we were attacked by a force of 160 Spaniards, landed about a few miles from us, and thrown upon our outpost, which had a strong position, and was commanded by a Cuban officer of the expedition who had been an officer in the Spanish BATTLE ON THE PLAINS OF SAN JUAN-DEFEAT army, and had shown decided (capacity as a drillmaster. He was (as a soldier) selected for the post, The St. Domingo Boletin Oficial, August 28, and his men were well drilled. I remained at the 25th, in which Gen. Cabral was defeated by Gen. Salvado, with the artillery and armed transport, and where Gen. Jordan had to overlook everything, for he really had little support from any one, in fact. Well, DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON MR. HOLLISTER, the outpost was attacked, as I have said. He had, in anticipation, sent in that direction all his reserves but called to an eminence that was reported to command a view of the whole country, he was there when the storm burst. Hurrying to the scene, he found the men already disorganized, the Americans quite as badly as

the outposts on horseback, he became a mark for sharp-shooters. While he was urging the men all in vain, we had the supreme mortification to see the Spanish flag surmount the position. By this time around us were all apparently of the expediion, and the newly-joined Cubans were in the woods. Not more than half a dozen seemed willing to fight, notwithstanding the General told them, what they knew, that the enemy take no prisoners. Matters looked blue, disaster, total and irremediable, seemed inevitable. Nearer the landing half a mile was snother depot, where we had some artillery; determining to fall back there, rally the men and open with the artillery, Gen. Jordan tried to educe them to some order and get in that position -the road being through the woods-but the men scattered, and we were only able to find our way guided by the sounds of the cannon which happily had been opened by two artillery officers who had preserved some presence of mind. This, and the galantry of Acerta (a Venezuelan officer, with some four or five American soldiers, some few Cubans, in all less than 30 men), saved the day, and the Spaniards had to retreat, leaving one-third of their number dead and wounded, and their flag in our hands. Our scattered men and officers made their way to the interior, believing that all was lost. With us there remained scarcely 30 of the expedition, Americans and Cubans, and say 80 Cubans lately joined. With these we erected a little fort of rails, boxes of arms, boxes of earth, and bags-enveloping the depot when the attack had been made-and resolved to fightthem to the last of our supplies. Some more Cubins arrived next day, and we began to send off arms and ammunition by small parties. In all, only 300 Cabans came, however, and with little means of transportation. They brought no food, and ours was rearly exhausted. Besides, the Bay was full of Spanish ships. They threw their shells also, but, although within easy range, none touched us. At last it we apparent they meant to concentrate upon our line of communication with the interior, at a pass

could be; but Gen. Jordan anatoled up a

breech-loading carbine, and taught the Cu-

and munitions of war; when received, the intentions to attack the Government troops at every point, and annihilate their columns. Hitherto, for want of the necessary arms and equipments, the patriot generals have been compelled to husband their resources.

Reporter.—In what estimation is Jordan held by the Cuban officers and theif overnment leaders?

Answer.—As far as they have been able to judge, Jordan is beheved to be a very capable officer. He has displayed so far both tact and high abilities. The utmost cordiality exists between him and the other officers. Cespedes's published orders speak of him in the highest terms. The fact of his having been a regular United States Army officer is, of itself, sufficient to command confidence, and the Spaniards are by no means pleased at the idea of efficient and well-tried American soldiers coming out to take a hand in the struggle.

Reporter.—You have seen Cespedes?

Answer. Have seen him, and talked with him frequently. He is a man about 48 years of age; is a middling stout gentleman, of agreeable temper, and is quite mild mannered. His complexion is fair, though of dark brown hair and eyes. There is no pretenue about him. He is no talker, yet when he speaks it is to the purpose. He reads English well, and speaks it, though not fluently. At first view one would take him for a plain, quiet, unpretending gentlemen; but on acquaintance he discovers sagacity, and a profound knowledge of men and of the world. It may be said that he is a man of eminently practical ideas. He is numoved at reverses, and has a high, undoubting confidence in the success of the revolution. There is no gentleman more amiable than he, and one more beloved by everybody. Cespedes is a large property owner; was at the opining of the war the first lawyer at the Bayamo bar, and has been eminently successful in all his efforts and undertakings. He can endure much, for his physique is well adapted to labor, either mental or physical. Perhaps he would weigh 15t pounds.

Answer—They were all full of confi only 1,000 yards wide, between the waters of the Bay of Mssa and Baur, and prevent egress or any effort dure much, for his physique is weil adapted to labor, either mental or physical. Perhaps he would weigh 130 pounds.

Answer—They were all full of confidence in the ultimate result, but desirous that on the part of the United States Government there should be some direct and efficient show of sympathy. The people of Cubs, from the commencement of the contest, have all the while expected active aid from the Government of the Union, and, though at times cast down, they have have not been despondent. They are confident that the Government at Washington will, ere long, take steps which will render their triumph speedy and certain.

Reporter—Suppose that Spain should send over 20,000 additional troops to Cubs, and the 30 gunboats now building here and near New-York should be let loose, what would be your opinion with reference to the triumph of the Spanish in such event?

Answer—This would depend upon circumstances. The 20,000 new men would be of little conexquence. Going into a strange climate, they would be of but little service. They would have to be acclimated. Even were they to land on the island so late as October or November, they would not be of much service. But the gunboats would be a muster of more serious import. Should these cut the Cubsans off from all supplies, the struggle would be much mere desperate. But thirty gunboats could not effect this object, nor sixty either. The coast is very long, the island being about 630 miles in length. Beside, a xery fast steamer would be apt to escape though unreleutingly putsued. In the night, or is the carly morning, it could cashly discharge its cargo. There are hund; red of inlets and bays into which it might enter, put out its cargo, and steam off before the morning sunrise. This happened with the Perit, when the Spanish warsteamers were, in that case, on the lookout. The advantage of climate is clearly with the Cubans. They dovoughly understand the topography of the country, require but little to eat, and little or no clothing. They will be able, I think, under to please us. Therefore, we concealed our supplies, arms, artillery, and ammunition in the woods and made a forced march at night through drenching rain. On the way, having been met with intelligence that they had already seized and in trenched the position, on reaching the vicinity we halted about 2 o'clock in the morning and rested or our arms until dawn, and then, resuming the march, in five minutes found we had been halted within less than 100 yards of a barricade across the road. Gen. Jordan had several days previously directed the position to be fortified and occupied, but could not hear whether his orders had been obeyed. There were the barricades at any rate; but all were silent as death, and beyond it the trees had been cut down for 120 yards. What did they envelope? To settle this, he letached one-fourth of our mes (50) to ascertain by moving around to the right and sound for an enemy. For some ten minutes there was still this grim silence, and we began to believe there was no enemy thers. Going up to the barricade we were at once saluted with a volley that solved our doubts in a short way. Almost at the same moment the Cubans behind us fired, and we were between two fires. Our force consisted of only 30 of the expedition and about 200 Cubans just arrived, and one mounted howitzer. This we brought to bear at once, and tried to reduce order out of chaos. After one discharge the gun was virtually spiked by awkwardness. The men scattered and the officers looked as well as THE CUBAN BONDS.

Sales are being made daily of the bonds of the Republic of Cuba. Some \$25,000 were sold on yesterbane how to fire, not in the air after their day at a moderate rate on the dollar. About \$900,000 steen fashion; set some 30 or 40 of them shalf no | have been printed, and the sene will be increased as the

necessity for more moneyfarises. These bonds are conditioned as follows: Seven per cent interest is allowed from the date of issuance, which is to be paid after the ratification of a treaty of peace between Spain and the Republic of Cuba. The Government reserves the right to pay the principal on any interest-paying day. The bonds are issued in the name of the Republic of Cuba through José Morales Lemus, President of the Centra Republican Committee of Cuba and Porto Rico.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Republican Committee of Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE SWORD OF CESPEDES.

Many of the patriotic Cubans resident in New-York sent out to Cespedes by the hands of Señor Cisneros a splendid sword. This occurred at the time of the Perit expedition. The President has warmly thanked the donors for the compliment bestewed by the gift, but has handed the same over to the Government of the Republic to be sold, and the money raised therefrom is to be appropriated to the defense of the country. As he is not actually in the field with his soldiers, he thinks it more becoming his position to lay aside all military pre-tensions, and show that he is looking as President to the highest interests of the Republic.

AMAICA PLANTERS-HOSPITALITY-PEPPER-POT SOUP-THE YOUNG LADIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16 .- A very good ccipe for making another Jamaica would be the following: Take three parts nineteenth century and seven parts eighteenth century, shake well up in a bag, pour tiletropical island, 130 miles long by 40 broad, garnis! with a handful of the dark ages, and serve up hot. Here is country in which there are but 20 miles of rallway, no telegraphs, no stages, no gas, no American hotels, a tri mosthly mail to England and the United States, the island mail carried by post boys mounted on mules, carriage roads running through rivers which have an abrupt way of coming down from the mountains with such force as not unfrequently to carry the unfortunate raveler down with them, and no public conveyances of any kind. Here is an aristocracy of 13,000 whites who do not care a fig about educating the people, but who believe that it is the sole duty of the latter to work for them; here are 400,000 black laborers who do not care a fig whether they are employed or not; mangoes, plantains, and cocoa-nuts will do for them on a pinch-and these grow spontaneously. Here is a Govever ruled over Russia, and yet the people are not oppressed; here are the proprietors of immense estate who have no more influence in politics than the negroes who black their boots; yet the Government in three years has recovered itself from bankruptcy and become solvent by keeping its own counsel. Here are 80,000 colored persons who ought to form a stanch, solid mid-

dle class, but who instead spend their lives in bemoaning their hard lot because they were not born white and in waiting for something extraordinary to turn up, because ordinary employments are not sufficiently aristocratic for them; and here are numerous brilliant exceptions to their way up to the highest social and governmental positions by their thorough integrity, industry calva, and others. These officers and their commands are in the Eastern Department with 20,000 armed men under their orders. Besides, it can safely be said that there are, at least, 30,000 men more who could be put in the field at a moment's notice, and who are anxiously awaiting arms. In this calculation are included whites, blacks, and mulattoes.

Reporter—What is the present state of the armed troops? Are they well organized or not?

Answer—For the special mode of warfare adopted by the Cuban Generals, I consider them as sufficiently well-akilled in military tactics; but, of course, they would not be so esteemed in the United States and Europe. The present state of military supplies would not be sufficient to carry on a campaign according to the notions of European commanders or those of this country. The artillery is made up of Napoleons, Parrotts, Wiards, and mountain howitzer guns, a number of the latter having been captured in the different engagements had with the Spaniards. There as tolerably fair supply of ammunition for these guns on hand, but none to be wasted. Nearly all the encampments have more or less artillery, I should think there were some 40 pieces (movable) in the Eastern(1) epartment.

Reporter—Will you be so good as to give an idea of and liberal knowledge-men who, as men, would occupy a high place in any society. "The Ja-maica Planter" is a phrase which was at one time synonymous with immense wealth and unbounded hospitality. Now though it no longer stands for the immenwealth, the hospitality is as nubounded as ever. How ever harrassed with troubles and oppressed with business complications, he is always glad to welcome you to his own house, where he considers it a point of honor to throw off all cares, and devote himself to the entertainment of his friends. There is a strange mixture of simplicity and pride in his character, and he complains bitterly that his English friends will not understand him. When wealthy Englishmen come to the homes of these planters they do their best to entertain them, serving up their best viands, and bringing out their choicest wines. These friends, on their return to England, report their Nearly all the encampients have more or less attacked. I should think there were some 40 pieces (movable) in the Eastern[Department.

Reporter—Will you be so good as to give an idea of the number of patriot troops in the Camaguey country?

Answer—Quesads, though General-in-Chief of the Republic, operates in person in this Department. Nearly all his forces are well-armed. He has at least 6,000 men under orders, who are equipped for war. More than this, all the rest are firm adherents to the cause, and serve the Commander-in-Chief in any service he may order. The whole of this population is really engaged in the war. Some of the people serve as scouts, others as spies, while others still do such labor as may be required by the exigencies of the occasion. This Department is full of enthusiasm, and every man is disposed to do his duty. Quesads has cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and it may be said that his troops have had the most obstinate encounters of any others with the Spanish troops. They have done the hardest fighting.

Reporter—What constitute the Cinco Villas?

Answer—Remedios, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Espiritu Santo, and Trindad.

Reporter—About how many Cuban troops are in this Department? hospitable entertainers as rolling in luxuries, and that the cry of poverty is all a humbug—when as a country gentleman in Jamaica lives on ordinary occasions almost entirely from the products of his own farm, and

his glass of beer or wine is his only luxury. Housekeeping ought to be easy work here if a large retinue of servants could make it so. But the ladies are ambitious to furnah their tables as is done in England, consequently cysters in tins, soups in tins, fruit in tins, asparagus in tins, French beans in tins, cheese in tins, and plum puddings and mince pies in tins, are in great demand. The old fashioned pepper pot soup, an indigenous West Indian dish, is thought decidedly vulcar. This used to be a standing dish in families of every class, and sometimes old ladies would tell you at table that the soup you were eating was a century old. Tradition states that daily, monthly, yearly, for a whole century, this bountful pot was kept boiling and steaming away, never ceasing at breakfast and dinner to send forth its odorous welcome to hungry guests. The pepper pot is made in the following way: A large, very thick, deep earthenware pot or bowl is placed over the fire, and into this are thrown pleces of beef, mutton, salt pork, fowls, ham bones, crabs, lobsters, all kinds of vegetables—anything. In fact, which can be all kinds of vegetables—anything, in fact, which can be used for soup, with a very large quantity of a peculiar West Indian vegetable called calaine. On the top of this pot is placed a circular cover made of brass wire and fastened down with a hasp and padlock. The mistress of the house keeps the key of this herseif, and never allows the cover to be taken off except in her presence; this is done to prevent the cook and other servants from dipping their fingers into the soup, for they say that no fear of punishment would cause a negfo to resast the temptation of tasting pepper pot had he a chance to do so. This same pot with its cover is brought to the table and placed upon a mahogany stand made expressly for it; the lady of the house then very ceremoniously unlocks it, ladies out the soup, and, relocking it, sonds it back to the kitchen.

A Jamaica house is in itself quite a curiosity of con-

of the house then very ceremoniously unlocks it, is dies out the soup, and, relocking; it, souds it back to the kitchen.

A Jamarca house is in itself quite a curiosity of construction and arrangement: it is best described perhaps as being an inclosed piece of "out of doors." There are versudals everywhere; every room opens upon one. Then there are doors and windows innumerable, and where there ought to be solid walls the whole side of the house is made to open and shut by an arrangement of green blinds called "jalousies," the interior partitleus are jalousied also, the floors are uncarpeted and the furniture plain old-fashioned manogany. Much attention is paid only to keeping cool. At one end of the dining-room is a very large sideboard: it, is the family altar, on which every guest offers sacrifice as soon as he enters the house. On this sideboard are ranged glasses of every description, while on a shelf above them the lordlier descanters, liqueur bottles and ale jug hold their state. On either side of this reposes a mahogany cellaret, the corner-stone and sure foundation of Jamaica life; one contains rum, brandy, and gin, the other several kinds of wine. The planters themselves habitually take nothing but rum and water. New York whisky-drinkers might learn a lesson, here. A West Indian never takes his rum raw; it is always mixed several hours before drinking—a wine glassful of rum to a bottle of water. This is the common drink of the country, and is called "sheet anchor."

The young ladies belong for the most part to the nine-teenth century. They are generally educated in England, and, as every one knows, mature much earlier than girls in colder climates. The primness and stiffness of English manners are softened down and mellowed by the tropical sun into a richness of beauty and grace ansurpassed in any other country. They do not read many books, but they read human nature, and their delicates for their comparative social isolation. Young ladies go cout to ride at 4 o'clock in the morning, and come back to

A RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE ROBBED. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 15 .- The ticket office at Port Crane Station, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was, on Friday night last, robbed of \$300 in tickets and money. The robbers stamped the tickets and used some of them. The thieves have not been

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15 .- The jury in the case of William J. Abrahams, charged with the murder of Jacob Young and his wife a year ago, have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Abrahams was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penntentiary

A PAPER MILL BURNED.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15 .- J. F. Ferrin's paper mill, in Warner, was destroyed by fire last night; the loss is \$14,000; insured for \$10,000. H. C. Carter loses, in stock, \$900; he is insured for \$500. W. S. Davis & Co.'s

ARREST OF PERRY FULLER AND WADDY

THOMPSON. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15 .- Ex-Collector Perry Fuller and Waddy Thompson of the brig Colson neteriety were arrested in St. Louis on Monday, on the affidavit of Special Treasury Agent Kinsella, charged with defrauding the Government. They will be brought here for ex-

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION. Boston, Sept. 15.-The eleventh triennial exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association was opened to-day in Faneuil and Quincy Halls Both halls are filled to excess with an endices variety of the produce of manufacturers and of artists, worth in the total several millions of dollars. The fair will continue